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U. S. Department of Agriculture

DIBBLE'S

Farm Seed Facts

1891-1948



HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK STATE

The Plain Truth About the 1948 Seed Situation

All figures relating to the production of crops harvested in 1947 are taken from the final Government Crop Report Issued December 17, 1947, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The total production of crops in 1947 was the fourth largest on record. Only in 1942, 1944 and 1946 was the all-crop production larger than in the 1947 season, and this was accomplished in spite of one of the most adverse planting seasons on record.

ALFALFA SEED: The 1947 crop of Alfalfa seed, estimated at 1,699,400 bushels of thresher-run seed, is the second largest crop on record. However, production in the Northern States is below average and 22 per cent smaller than in 1946.

MEDIUM AND MAMMOTH RED CLOVER: The estimated 1947 production of 1,194,800 bushels is the smallest in five years and is only about half as large as the record 1946 crop. This large decrease from last year is due entirely to the 47 per cent reduction in acreage harvested.

ALSIKE CLOVER: The 1947 crop of Alsike Clover seed, estimated at 366,200 bushels, is 18 per cent smaller than the 1946 crop but 14 per cent larger than average. Yields were also better than average.

TIMOTHY SEED: Production of Timothy seed, estimated at 1,641,400 bushels, is 24 per cent larger than in 1946 and 10 per cent above average. Yields per acre were the largest in ten years.

SEED BARLEY: Barley production increased in 1947, after having declined for four consecutive years. The 1947 crop of 279,182,000 bushels is 6 per cent above 1946. In the Northeast much of the crop was seeded late and under adverse conditions. The growing season was less favorable than normal, resulting in lower yields and lighter grain. Fortunately we carried over some excellent seed from the good crop of 1946.

SEED OATS: The Nation's 1947 Oat crop, estimated at 1,215,970,000 bushels, is 19 per cent below the 1946 production. This decline was due to smaller acreages and lower yields. In the North Atlantic and North Central States much of the intended acreage was not seeded because of cold, wet weather at planting time. Only 80 per cent of the intended acreage was seeded in the Northeast. Seed stocks are far short of normal.

SEED CORN: The total 1947 Corn crop, estimated at 2,401,000,000 bushels, is 26 per cent smaller than the record production of 1946 and the smallest crop since the drought year 1936. One of the most adverse planting seasons on record in the Corn belt and the Northeast was mainly responsible for the short Corn crop. With the increased use of drying equipment most of the crops grown for seed were saved before cold weather could hurt the germination. There should be ample supplies of most hybrid and open-pollinated varieties.

The 1947 Crop of Potatoes

The 1947 Potato crop, estimated at 384,407,000 bushels, is nearly 100,000,000 bushels smaller than the record crop produced in 1946 but 8,000,000 bushels larger than average. The acreage harvested in 1947 was the smallest since 1881. Our stocks of Potatoes on hand January 1 were not large and were less than the country consumed a year ago. In all probability the price of eating Potatoes will be above the Government support price for the balance of the season. Because of rigid certification standards, the supply of certified seed is not above normal. While the supply of some varieties will be short, there appears to be an ample amount for this year's planting.

Even though our costs may be higher in 1948 and prices for our farm products lower than a year ago, we believe that farming will still be a profitable enterprise in 1948. We can help to make it so by offering the best of seed.

We urge our customers to place their orders as early as possible and to get their seed stocks on the farm well in advance of planting time.

Hay Mixtures and Emergency Hay Crops

for producing a

Maximum Crop of Hay on Average Good Soils

| | | | Acre Rate of Seeding | |
|--|---------|---|----------------------|------|
| | | | Lbs. | Qts. |
| Red Clover | | | 15 | 7½ |
| Alsike Clover | | | 10 | 5 |
| Red Clover | } Mixed | { | 8 | 4 |
| Alsike Clover | | | 4 | 2 |
| Alsike Clover | } Mixed | { | 8 | 4 |
| Timothy | | | 8 | 6 |
| Red Clover | } Mixed | { | 10 | 5 |
| Timothy | | | 8 | 6 |
| Red Clover | } Mixed | { | 6 | 3 |
| Alsike Clover | | | 4 | 2 |
| Timothy | | | 8 | 6 |
| Alfalfa | } Mixed | { | 6 | 3 |
| Red Clover | | | 4 | 2 |
| Alsike Clover | | | 2 | 1 |
| Timothy | | | 6 | 4 |
| Alfalfa | } Mixed | { | 8 | 4 |
| Timothy | | | 6 | 4 |
| Red Clover | } Mixed | { | 3 | 1½ |
| Alsike Clover | | | 5 | 2½ |
| Timothy | | | 5 | 4 |
| Red Top | | | 3 | 6 |
| Birdsfoot Trefoil | } Mixed | { | 4 | 2 |
| Timothy | | | 8 | 6 |
| Alfalfa | } | { | 8 | 4 |
| Smooth Brome Grass | | | 8 | 18 |
| Alfalfa, alone | | | 15 | 8 |
| Alfalfa, on wheat or with spring grain | | | 19 | 10 |
| Sweet Clover | | | 15 | 8 |

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

If you are short of hay for this coming season, we suggest that you use some of the following quick hay crops

Two bushels of Oats and one bushel of Canada Field Peas per acre, sown as early in the spring as possible, constitutes about the best catch hay crop eastern farmers can plant. Cut for hay when Oats are in early milk stage. Seedings may be put out with this mixture, thereby causing no upsetting of the rotation.

SWEET CLOVER, sown with Oats on well-limed land, may be tall enough to cut with Oats, improving its protein content, and may be cut or pastured later.

SOY BEANS make an emergency hay crop, having a feeding value similar to Alfalfa. Inoculate Soy Beans. Drill shallow, on a good seed-bed, after corn-planting time, when weather is warm. Sow 6 to 8 pecks per acre if drilled solid, or 2 to 4 pecks in close rows. Cut after pods form and before leaves start to fall.

SUDAN GRASS, drilled at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre soon after corn-planting, makes considerable amount of hay. Cut when just headed out. It will sprout up and make pasture or a second crop of hay.

MILLETS are reliable producers and will make a crop in 60 to 80 days. Sow 50 pounds Golden or Hungarian Millet to the acre, or 20 pounds of Japanese, the latter in moist soil. Do not sow till weather is warm, and cut for hay just before the seed forms.

DIBBLE'S

Russet

POTATOES

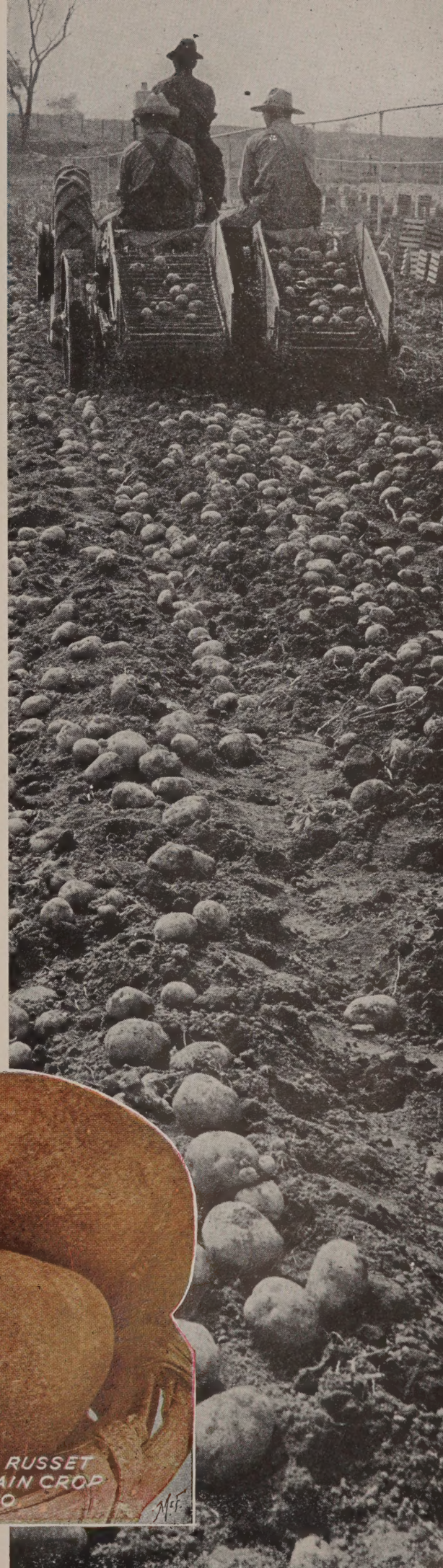
The Best Main Crop Potato

DIBBLE'S Russet Potatoes are round to oblong, of good size, with pure white flesh, russet skin and few, shallow eyes. The quality is superb, and either baked or boiled is not excelled by any other variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive and has all the qualities that make for a profitable market Potato. The tubers are as large, or larger, than Rurals, Carman or Raleigh, and where those sorts set only four or five tubers to a hill, the Russet produces eight, ten, or even twelve big tubers. The vines are strong and disease-resistant.

Dibble's Russet Potato is the original round to oblong type of the Russet family. From its first introduction by us it has been bred absolutely true to type, and our stock seed is saved from fields entirely free from early or late blight, and where the vines were green and healthy until killed by frost. Our customers say that Dibble's Russet carries these inbred qualities to every locality where they are planted.



DIBBLE'S RUSSET
THE BEST MAIN CROP
POTATO



Dibble's Russet

is the Potato

for You to Grow

on your farm



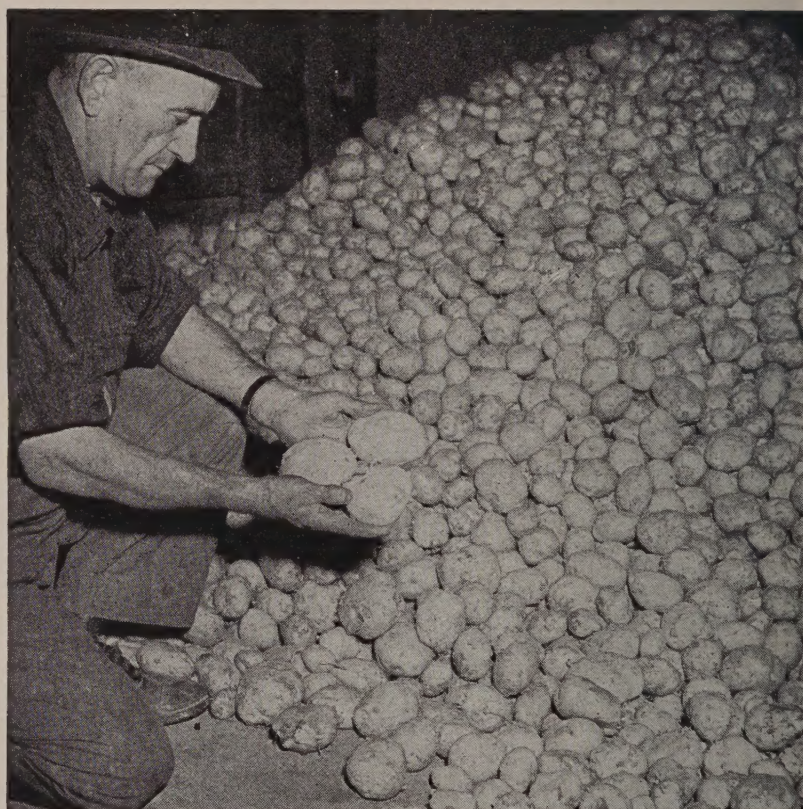
I bought 100 bags of your Certified Russets in 1944 and raised a fine crop, in fact they were the talk of the valley. My father raised your Russets on Long Island the first year you put them on the market. They were O. K. then and they still are.
—JAMES F. ROSENTHAL, South Deerfield, Mass.



SEMESAN BEL

Organic mercury dip disinfectant for control of scab and rhizoctonia carried on surface of Seed Potatoes. Aids in reducing seed-piece decay. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels of Potatoes.

SEE SPECIAL PRICE-LIST



Dibble's Russet is the Potato for you to grow on your farm. You will find it more profitable and far superior to any other variety for the main Potato crop. Whether you have "Potato soil" or not, you will get a good yield if the soil is in good condition. Sand, gravel, loam, or clay will produce a satisfactory crop. Even though many customers say the vines are blight-proof, we recommend thorough spraying.

If you say you "can't grow Potatoes," get a sack of Dibble's Russet this year. Give them a careful trial. We feel sure you will be satisfied, and next season you will be an enthusiastic booster for Dibble's Russet.

In 1912, when we introduced this variety, we had only 1000 barrels to sell. The third year we sold over 11,000 barrels. Never before did a new variety make a name for itself so quickly.

FOR PRICES SEE SPECIAL PRICE-LIST
IN THIS CATALOG

"The Best Five"

EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES

HOUMA

Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. About as early as Chippewa and about a week earlier than Green Mountain. Tubers short and thick, glossy white, skin smooth, eyes very shallow except at bud end. Resistant to yellow dwarf and mosaic, also to heat injury. Needs same soil as Green Mountain but generally exceeds that variety in yield.



HOUMA

DIBBLE'S IRISH COBBLER

The best extra-early white Potato. Tubers are smooth, round, plump, creamy white; eyes well developed. The white flesh is of excellent quality. A week to ten days later than Early Ohio, but usually more productive, with tubers of good eating quality while the vines are still green. The "best" early for all-round culture, as it will give excellent results on any soil. The fields from which we saved stock seed averaged 325 to 625 bushels per acre.



CHIPPEWA

WARBA

A seedling of Bliss Triumph from the Minnesota Experiment Station, with smooth white skin and pink eyes. Earlier than the Cobbler and a heavy yielder. If your soil is not heavy, we suggest trying a few Warbas for early market.

EARLY OHIO

For first early nothing compares with the Early Ohio. It is round to oblong, with pink skin, white flesh of excellent quality, and extra early. Our pedigree stock was grown from North Dakota Certified seed.



IRISH COBBLER

SEED POTATO GUARANTEE

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, carefully assorted for seed purposes, a strictly first-class sample U. S. Grade No. 1 as to size. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes immediately on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.

CHIPPEWA

Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is seven to ten days later than Irish Cobblers. It sets tubers early and they develop fast. Immune to mild mosaic and superior to the Cobbler in smoothness and whiteness. In yield tests it has outyielded the best strains of Cobblers on both muck and upland soils.



WARBA



EARLY OHIO



White Potatoes



KATAHDIN



SEBAGO

Dibble's Improved Green Mountain. Tubers are uniform in shape, oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened; creamy white skin absolutely free from disease and with pure white flesh of excellent quality. Well adapted to northern latitudes where rainfall is abundant and the temperature not excessively high. As a rule, they do not succeed as well as the Rural group where they are subjected to unfavorable conditions during the time they are forming tubers.

Katahdin. The Katahdin was originated from a seed-ball by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its experimental station at Presque Isle, Maine. It is a handsome shallow-eyed, glossy, white-skinned variety which matures a little later than Green Mountain, but earlier than the Rurals. It has very few tubers of unmarketable size and has all varieties beaten in uniformity of shape, size, and in general appearance. It does well on light, friable soil, but is not adapted to heavy soil subject to drought conditions.

Ontario. The Ontario was introduced by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station in 1944 after many years of experimental work by Dr. F. M. Blodgett of the Plant Pathology Department. It matures as late as the Rural and Russet Rural and is resistant to scab, late blight and "Z" disease. Wide adaptation; tubers very smooth, white and slightly elongated. A very promising variety and recommended especially for the small grower.

Sebago. Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A high-yielding variety somewhat later than the Rurals. Smooth, white shallow-eyed tubers thicker than Chippewa and of high table quality. Large, vigorous foliage resistant to heat and drought, blight, yellow dwarf and scab. Especially desirable where blight occurs frequently or where spraying is omitted.

Sequoia. The Sequoia is a new selection from a cross of Green Mountains and Katahdins that matures later than the Rurals and Sebago. Tubers are large and oval flattened. Plants are very resistant to drought, heat, foliage insects and blight, and have usually outyielded other varieties. Adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Should be planted close in row and not over-fertilized. Desirable for the small grower who does not have spraying or dusting equipment.

Smooth Rural. The Smooth Rural group includes a large number of strong-growing, late-maturing varieties such as Sir Walter Raleigh, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Carman No. 3, Heavy-weight, and Pioneer Rural. They are practically identical. The tubers are white, oval flattened, and regular in form. Collectively they are often referred to as "blue sprout" Potatoes. Recommended for heavier soils and where Potatoes are grown under least favorable conditions. Tolerant of heat and drought; tubers keep well in storage and are slow to sprout in the spring. Table quality is excellent.



● CORNELL PASTURE MIXTURES ●

Most pastures are not supplying the amount of feed for farm livestock that they should. This is due either to the lack of fertility or lack of the proper pasture plants. Pastures should not be considered idle land and left to care for themselves.

In coöperation with the Department of Agronomy, New York State College of Agriculture, we are offering the following recommended Pasture Mixture for 1948.

General-Purpose Pasture Mixture

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Timothy..... | 6 lbs. |
| Alfalfa..... | 6 lbs. |
| Med. Red Clover..... | 3 lbs. |
| Ladino White Clover..... | 1 lb. |

Total for seeding an acre, 16 lbs.

This mixture should be used on fertile soil, not droughty, supplied with lime and adapted for Alfalfa. It may be seeded alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or summer silage may be cut for one or two years and then used exclusively for pasture, or it may be pastured from the beginning.

Utility Pasture Mixture

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Timothy..... | 8 lbs. |
| Red-Top..... | 2 lbs. |
| Med. Red Clover..... | 4 lbs. |
| Ladino White Clover..... | 1 lb. |

Total for seeding an acre, 15 lbs.

This mixture should be used where the fertility is low to medium and the soil is not suited to alfalfa. It may be seeded alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or summer silage may be cut for one or two years and then used for pasture, or it may be pastured throughout the season from the beginning.

Ladino Orchard Grass Mixture

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Orchard Grass..... | 8 lbs. |
| Ladino White Clover..... | 1 lb. |

Total for seeding an acre, 9 lbs.

This mixture is valuable for late summer or all-season grazing. It is suited to a wide range of soil conditions but should not be seeded on extremely wet, dry or poor soil. It is well suited for silage but unsatisfactory for hay.

Poultry Pasture Mixture

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Kentucky Blue Grass..... | 12 lbs. |
| Ladino White Clover..... | 2 lbs. |

Total for seeding an acre, 14 lbs.

This mixture should be used in the establishment of pastures for poultry.

Permanent Pasture Mixtures

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Kentucky Blue Grass..... | 10 lbs. |
| Timothy..... | 7 lbs. |
| Birdsfoot Trefoil (see Note)..... | |
| Wild White Clover..... | 1 lb. |

Total for seeding an acre, 18 lbs.

This mixture, which is based upon experiments at Cornell University, may be used for establishing permanent pasture on soils high in fertility and where good grazing management practices will be followed. Seeding should be made in April or early May without a nurse crop, and when this is done the field should be ready for light grazing within two months after seeding. This mixture should not be used for hay production.

Note: Two lbs. of Birdsfoot Trefoil may be added where wanted. The Birdsfoot Trefoil should be ordered separately (see Price-List) so that it can be thoroughly inoculated with the special culture required and added to the other seeds immediately before sowing.

For areas too wet for other pasture grasses, use 8 pounds of Reed's Canary Grass per acre. If the soil is not actually swampy add 1 pound of Ladino Clover per acre.

DIBBLE'S GRASS MIXTURES

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Seed the lawn in early spring or early fall. We list two mixtures for various conditions:

A well-kept lawn is a joy to any home-owner and will actually increase the value of his property. Good lawns once established will last a lifetime.

Dibble's Lawn Grass Mixtures are superior in quality because they are composed of only those grasses found to be suitable for the best lawns in New York and adjoining states, and only the highest grade of these individual grasses is used.

Dibble's Red, White, and Blue Lawn Mixture

Contains only the highest grades of Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover, and Red-Top, mixed in the proper proportions. This has proved to be the best Lawn Mixture for any locality where Kentucky Blue Grass thrives, regardless of fancy names or cost. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

The above Lawn Mixtures can be furnished without White Clover, if so desired, at the same price.



Dibble's Shady Lawn Mixture

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*) is included in this mixture because it is the best grass for heavy, moist soil, or in moist shade. New Zealand Cheiving's Fescue is also included because it does well in dry shade or sandy soils where other grasses fail. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Should you desire any other special mixture, kindly send us specifications and let us quote.



D. B. BRAND

CLOVER and GRASS SEED

WE CONTINUE our well-known policy of handling just one grade of seeds, and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouse, and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds at various experiment stations was above 99.60 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official inspectors, some sent direct by us, and one-half were made for our customers.

Thoroughly cleaned seed of high germination, and from regions adapted for sowing in your territory, is the kind you want to sow.

The Clovers and other Legumes will put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil for you. Sow them liberally, and use Dibble's D. B. Brand.

Sweet Clover. Biennial white blossom is the commonest type of Sweet Clover, and the one which has come to the front so rapidly in recent years for forage, pasture, and soil-improvement. It will grow in almost any climate and on almost any type of soil, thriving on land too poor for Alfalfa or Red Clover.

Medium Red Clover. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country. This Clover requires well-drained soil and is especially suitable to rich bottom-lands or soils heavily fertilized. If cut early it is possible in a good season to get two or three cuttings.

Mammoth Red Clover. Compared with the Medium Red Clover, its flower, foliage, and stems are of darker color; it is later in maturing and of larger growth. When grown on rich bottom-lands or heavily fertilized soil, it makes a very rank growth and often is very coarse; hence the names Sapling Clover, Big Clover, or Pea-vine Clover. One of the best soiling crops. It is recommended for soils of ordinary or low productivity because here it will make a growth similar to Medium Clover on more fertile soils. A good stand of Mammoth Clover will last from 2 to 7 years, depending on conditions. Being 10 to 14 days later than Medium Clover, it will mature with Timothy.

Alsike Clover. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and grasses, especially with Timothy.

Ladino Clover. A very large species of White Dutch Clover. More perennial in type than either Red or Alsike and used in pasture and hay mixtures where the aftermath is to be grazed.

White Dutch Clover. A low Clover that spreads by sending out creeping stems that root at the joints. Not adapted for hay but used in pasture and lawn mixtures. On acid soils it quickly disappears.

Wild White Clover. A wild form of White Dutch Clover and a true perennial. On sweet soils it will survive indefinitely without reseeding. Use in the better grades of pasture and lawn mixtures.

Timothy. Most valuable of all the grasses, especially in the North. It is better adapted to clay than to sandy soils and is at its best on moist and fertile soils.

Red-Top. No other grass will grow under as great a variety of conditions as Red-Top and will thrive on almost every type of soil except sand. It is a rapid grower and is chiefly used as a wet-land or sour-land hay-crop, often with Alsike and as a pasture grass on damp soils.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the most valuable grass for permanent pastures and lawns. It is hardy and thrives under heavy grazing. Soils of the moderately moist, medium to heavy types which produce the best Timothy are well suited for Kentucky Blue Grass.

Orchard Grass. A long-lived perennial that gets its name from its ability to grow in the partial shade of orchards and open woodlots. Its principal use is for pasture and hay under shady or dry conditions.

Brome Grass. An erect perennial with strong creeping root-stalks. Makes a thick firm turf and thrives well on dry, loose soil. Seeded with Alfalfa, 8 pounds of each per acre, it makes good summer pasture or hay crop.

Reed's Canary Grass. A hardy native perennial which is attracting wide attention as a forage crop because of its ability to grow well on lands too wet for the common farm crop.

Domestic Rye Grass. A winter annual, recommended for a winter cover-crop. Twenty pounds per acre sown broadcast at the last cultivation of corn will produce a real sod. The amount of root growth is several times that of Rye and helps to prevent washing and to improve soil conditions after a Rye-grass cover-crop is plowed.

• 1947 CROP •



The Bargain of the Grass Seed Trade

A boon to farmers wanting High-Grade Seeds at a Money-Saving Price.

What they are, where they come from

AN IDEAL SEEDING FOR 10 ACRES. 2 bushels of Timothy-Alsike Mixture plus 1 bushel of Medium or Mammoth Clover

IN SOME of the northwestern states, especially Minnesota, and in certain sections of Canada, Alsike and Timothy grow naturally together, ripen at the same time, are harvested and threshed, and as the seed grains of Alsike and Timothy are practically of the same size, the two varieties cannot be separated.

We frequently are able to buy round lots of these fancy Mixtures containing 20 per cent or more of Alsike at only slightly higher prices than for the best Timothy, and as we pass these seeds on to you at our usual small margin of profit, you get the Alsike you need in your seeding Mixture at a little above the regular *Timothy Price* and then by adding the re-

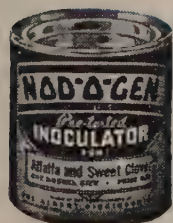
quired amount of our D. B. Medium and Mammoth Clovers, you have an ideal Mixture and save money.

This is briefly the story of the Natural Mixture. Now these Mixtures are good, bad, and indifferent, and no one should buy a Mixture of any kind without a positive guarantee from a responsible seller as to the purity and also the percentage of each variety of seed in the Mixture. We sell just one grade—the best—and give, on our guarantee tag attached to each bag, the purity, germination, and percentage of Alsike and Timothy in this particular Mixture. The quantity of the two principal seeds may vary in different lots, but in all cases you will find “less than ½ of 1 per cent of weed seeds.”

DIBBLE'S *recleaned* **TIMOTHY-ALSIKE** **NATURAL MIXTURES**

NOD-O-GEN *The Pre-tested Inoculator*

When ordering cultures specify kind of seed to be inoculated



FOR CLOVERS
Medium, Mammoth, Alsike and White
1-bus. size.....\$0.50
2½-bus. size..... 1.00
FOR ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER
1-bus. size.....\$0.50
2½-bus. size..... 1.00

FOR SOY BEANS
2-bus. size.....\$0.30
5-bus. size..... .55
30-bus. size..... 3.00
FOR VETCH and PEA
1-bus. size.....\$0.35
100-lb. size..... .55

NITROGEN *is the one plant-food you* **CAN grow!**

For best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it pays to inoculate all legumes. The cost is trivial compared with the profit. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches and other plants that grow seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil.

BEWARE OF ORDINARY TIMOTHY-ALSIKE MIXTURES



DIBBLE'S *Northern-Grown* ALFALFA SEED

Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa Growers 1947 CROP

DIBBLE'S Alfalfa Seed, grown in the cold states adjoining Canada, is absolutely hardy, producing perfect, permanent seedings when other seed fails.

Alfalfa is the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

Grows 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut two or three times each season, and produces four to five tons of hay to the acre. A ton of well-cured Alfalfa equals a ton of wheat-bran. With corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows or steers, and horses thrive on it when fed intelligently with a proper grain ration. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years.

We sell Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed, but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop.

Dibble's Seed Farms

Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to insure success on northern farms, the kind we use to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa seed from the Far North is never too plentiful. Hardy northern seed is always in demand and should not be compared with cheaper southern seed. Insist on DIBBLE'S D. B. BRAND. A good stand of Alfalfa on a field doubles its value.

Grimm and Canadian Variegated Alfalfa

Extremely hardy. Recommended for use in the seeding of most Alfalfa fields in New York and adjoining states. Experimental results generally justify its use.

Common Alfalfa

May be used on natural Alfalfa soils of the East where Common Alfalfa has grown successfully and where it is to be left down only two or three years.

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all our D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold during the last ten years was above 99.60 per cent pure and dodder-free.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER



D. B. BRAND TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED

"The Cream of the Crop"

99.50% Pure or Better

Every Bushel American Northern-Grown



THE hay crop is the most important one on the livestock farm and, next to silage corn, hay produces the greatest quantity of total digestible nutrients to the acre. Every farmer should be sure of a good supply of high-quality hay because it will reduce the grain bill and increase the check for livestock products.

We feel that the first essential in getting a good yield of high-quality hay is to seed a mixture of grasses and legumes that are adapted to the soil. There is no magic in mixture making but there is a vast difference in the quality of the seeds used. The safest thing to do is to use our D. B. Brand and be sure of the highest quality that money can buy.

Compare quality and prices and we will have your order; in fact, we have scores of letters from farmers who testify to the superior quality of D. B. Clover and Timothy and who also saved from fifty cents to several dollars per bushel by buying from us.

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This Seed Sower can be used for sowing clover, timothy, lawn grass seed, and all other seeds that can be sown broadcast. It is easy to operate and made of the best materials. Has positive force-feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. The touch of a lever will start or stop the flow of seed. Seed cannot clog or rush. Container is made of heavy canvas ducking and holds about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.



Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Samples free.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee nor will we be responsible for the crop.

HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

HYBRID CORNELL 29-3 CORN

HYBRID 29-3 is a double cross hybrid Corn developed at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station by inbreeding and crossing. The varieties used in making this double cross are inbred strains of Luce's Favourite, Onondaga White Dent, Cornell 11 and Bloody Butcher.

In Dibble's Hybrid 29-3 we now have a hybrid Corn that is adapted to our Eastern conditions. It matures in about 110 to 115 days and has the widest adaptability of any Corn grown in the Northeastern Territory. The ear is 9 to 10 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, tapering slightly. It is yellow Corn with a slightly reddish tinge and showing deep amber between the rows. Very distinct.

We recommend it for ensilage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or Leaming is now used, and for grain wherever Golden Glow or a late strain of Cornell 11 matures. Comparative tests show it produces 40 to 50 per cent more grain at silage-cutting time and 15 to 20 bushels more of dry shelled grain per acre at husking-time.

Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly re-cleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

HYBRID CORNELL 34-53 CORN

This is a yellow dent hybrid derived from inbreds of Cornell 11. It is a tall-growing Corn with stalks of medium sturdiness. Matures two or three days earlier than Cornell 35-5. Though primarily a grain Corn, it is excellent for silage in short-season areas.

WISCONSIN 275

This is an outstanding yellow dent hybrid for short-season areas. It matures several days earlier than Early Cornell 11. Stalks are sturdy and of medium height. Ears are drooping and medium to large in size with 12 to 16 rows. Yields are high for such an early-maturing hybrid.

DIBBLE'S *Seed Corn* Guarantee

We guarantee every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly re-cleaned. Our germination tests show 90 per cent or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn, but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.



When the white-oak leaves are as big as a squirrel's ear, then it is time to plant corn. —Old Indian saying.

NEW HYBRID CORNELL 35-5 CORN

Cornell 35-5 is a hybrid grain Corn introduced by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in 1945 as the result of experimental trials and demonstrations over a series of years. In its maturity class, this hybrid ranks high in production, is superior in disease resistance, uniform in size and shape of ear, maturity, and plant characteristics. The grain is uniformly yellow in color, dented and bright. The kernels are about average in depth and thickness for early dent Corn.

The most outstanding feature of this hybrid is its maturity. It is sufficiently early to mature for grain in most of the areas below 1200 to 1300 feet elevation where Corn is grown for grain in New York State. It is a little too early to utilize the full growing season in the most favorable conditions for grain Corn production. However, full maturity combined with favorable production is assured when this hybrid is grown in this area.

The plant size is sufficient to give satisfactory yields for silage at high elevations. At low elevations, the most favorable conditions for Corn production, later-maturing hybrids in the maturity class of Cornell 29-3 will give somewhat heavier yields. If early harvest of silage is desired in the more favorable Corn areas, this hybrid is very satisfactory for this purpose. As is the case with nearly all early-maturing Corn hybrids, the size of the stalk is somewhat smaller than the stalk size of most of the later hybrids.

In plant size, maturity, and yield, Cornell 35-5 is intermediate between Early Cornell 11 and Cornell 29-3. It has the same pedigree as Wisconsin 355.

DIBBLE'S DOUBLE CROSS CORN HYBRID

OHIO K-24

Ohio K-24 is a remarkable yellow dent hybrid Corn. It is a tall variety, growing vigorously and standing very erect. This variety has been outstanding among the many hybrids in the New York State trials during the past several years. Ohio K-24 is a little earlier maturing than West Branch Sweepstakes. While it is too late for a grain Corn in New York State we can highly recommend this variety for a silage Corn in western New York, the lower Hudson Valley and similar regions. Any grower who has been using West Branch Sweepstakes or needs a Corn having a longer growing season than Cornell 29-3 should try this Ohio K-24.

OHIO M-15

Ohio M-15 was developed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. It is an outstanding yellow dent hybrid maturing about one week later than Cornell 29-3. From extensive trials and observation we can recommend this variety as a silage Corn for general use in New York State at elevations up to 1200 feet and in other sections of the Northeast having similar growing seasons. In those sections of the Northeast having a longer growing season than central New York, Ohio M-15 will prove to be an outstanding grain Corn.

HYBRID Corns from the Corn belt are being introduced into our Northeastern States, and many trials and demonstrations have been conducted by our State Departments to test the adaptability of these various hybrids.

From results obtained we have decided to include the following Lowe Hybrids in our recommended list of seed Corn. These Lowe Hybrids are produced in Illinois.

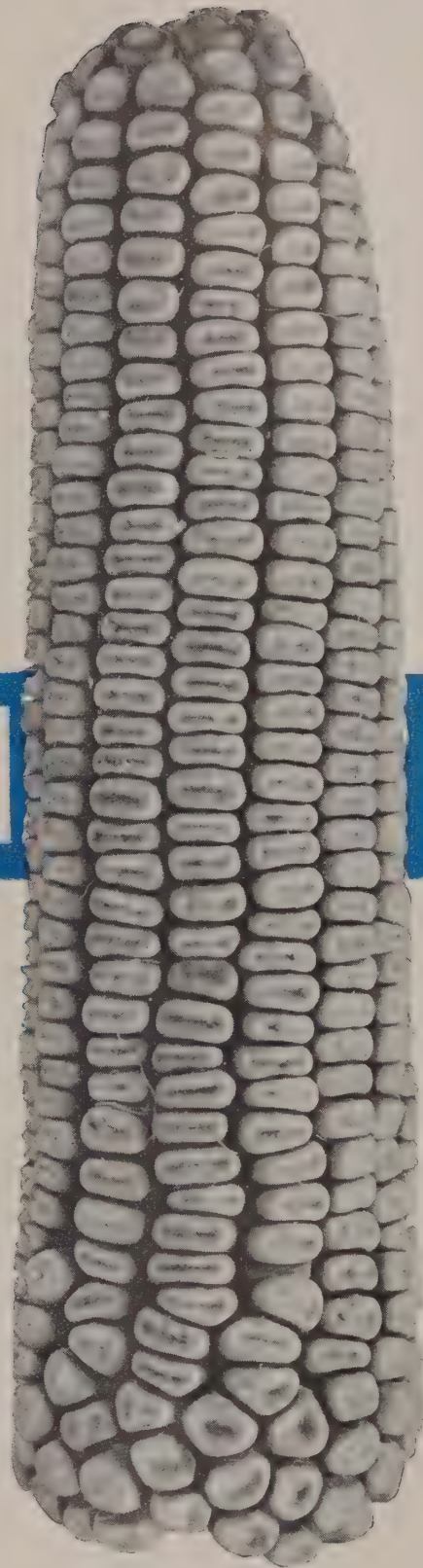
While we recommend them mainly for ensilage purposes, the Improved Hybrid 38 may be used for grain production in the longer growing regions.

MOO-MIX

Moo-Mix is a blend of Lowe Improved Hybrids, scientifically blended to assure you plenty of nearly mature ears plus lots of green foliage at silo-filling time. Moo-Mix stays in good condition for ensiling over a long period of time. Use the Early Moo-Mix where West Branch Sweepstakes is used for ensilage and the Medium Moo-Mix where Lancaster County Sure Crop is commonly used.

LOWE IMPROVED HYBRID 38

An early hybrid that gives you big yields of top-quality Corn. The remarkable root growth assures sturdy standability. Ears are large for an early hybrid, and they carry well-dented kernels of excellent feeding or market type. On our farms it matures nearly as early as Cornell 29-3.



Hybrid Corn has replaced the original varieties so completely in the Corn-belt that it is now difficult to find a field of open-pollinated Corn. Acreage in the Northeast is increasing each year. We offer outstanding varieties of different maturities that will meet the varied growing conditions of our Northeast.



DIBBLE'S *Improved* EARLY LEAMING CORN



Just 122 years ago (1826) a variety of Yellow Dent Corn was introduced to American farmers and named for the originator, Mr. J. B. Leaming. Soon "Leaming Corn," through sheer merit, became the most popular of the Dent Corns. Dibble's Improved Leaming is at least ten days earlier than the common Leaming of commerce. We recommend it as the most popular open-pollinated variety for ensilage purposes for the Middle and New England States.

Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos, many a time, 30 tons of ensilage per acre, that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

For over 100 years Leaming has proved to be one of the best varieties for ensilage. Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no risk if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming. We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test them to your entire satisfaction. For prices, see Special Price-List.

DIBBLE'S *Mammoth* YELLOW FLINT CORN

Is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is the largest-growing Flint variety, and one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height (under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet), from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making it the most desirable ensilage variety for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GROWING CORN

1. Corn yields best when a good sod is well manured and plowed under at least two weeks prior to Corn planting.
2. Weed control is most efficiently attained by successive seed-bed operations prior to planting.
3. For silage, select a medium tall, leafy, erect, productive Corn that will reach hard dough stage by harvest.
4. For grain, select a Corn that is productive, has sturdy stalks and will get fully ripe.
5. Plant May 10 to 25, soil and weather conditions permitting. Follow fertilizer recommendations.
6. For Grain, Corn in 36-inch rows should average one stalk per foot of row, and for silage one stalk per 9 inches of row.
7. Round or small kernels produce as much Corn per acre as flat kernels, provided the proper planting rate is used. Test for accuracy of planting.
8. Weeds should be controlled when small by shallow cultivation. Deep cultivation prunes Corn roots and reduces the yield.
9. For maximum yields postpone harvest of silage till ears are at least in hard dough stage and of grain till ears are fully mature.

DIBBLE'S *Golden Glow* CORN

An extremely early, pure golden yellow Corn, most attractive in color and appearance. It is strictly a Wisconsin Corn developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The ears are of medium size, around 8 inches in length, and in spite of its earliness it grows good stalks with heavy leaves. We are offering only the "big type of Golden Glow" and the strain that has been bred to be "cold-resistant." Golden Glow is very popular in northern New York and in regions having a similar growing season.

DIBBLE'S Improved
Early Leaming

DIBBLE'S Mammoth
Yellow Flint Corn





DIBBLE'S CORNELL 11

Cornell 11 is developed by ear-to-row selection from Pride of the North and differs from it mainly in being about two weeks earlier in maturity while in stalk it is about 1 foot shorter. The ears are characteristically cylindrical in shape, 6 to 8 inches long, usually not well filled at tips and of 14 to 18 rows, with cob rather large. The kernels are medium broad and thick and rather shallow as compared with Leaming or Early Yellow Dent. The color is yellow but some reddish ears appear. The selection was designed not for producing a "Show" Corn but for high yield of grain and early maturity. Cornell 11 is recommended by the New York State Department of Plant-breeding as one of the most desirable varieties for the hill sections where the seasons are short.



Dibble's Golden Glow



Dibble's Lancaster County
Sure Crop

DIBBLE'S SEED-SOWING TABLE

Pounds per Acre

The months mentioned below each variety are the time of seeding.

| | Pounds per Acre |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Common Alfalfa..... | 15 to 20 |
| April, May, June, Aug., Sept. | |
| Grimm Alfalfa..... | 15 to 20 |
| April, May, June, Aug., Sept. | |
| Alsike..... | 8 to 10 |
| Feb. to June, Aug., Sept. | |
| Barley..... | 96 |
| April to June | |
| Corn, Field..... | 10 to 12 |
| May | |
| Corn, Ensilage..... | 15 to 20 |
| May, June | |
| Red Medium Clover..... | 10 to 15 |
| Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov. | |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Mammoth Red Clover..... | 10 to 15 |
| Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov. | |
| Oats..... | 80 to 96 |
| March to May | |
| Peas, Canada..... | 90 to 120 |
| March to May | |
| Timothy..... | 12 to 15 |
| April to June, Aug., Sept. | |
| Sudan Grass..... | 20 to 25 |
| Late May to early June | |
| Japanese Millet..... | 20 to 25 |
| Late May to early June | |
| Hungarian Millet..... | 40 to 50 |
| Late May to early June | |
| Golden Millet..... | 40 to 50 |
| Late May to early June | |
| Sweet Clover..... | 15 |
| March to Aug. | |

DIBBLE'S

Lancaster County Sure Crop

A splendid Corn of Pennsylvania origin and a leading variety in Lancaster County, the most productive agricultural county in the state.

Sure Crop is developed from two well-known old varieties. It has long, rather large ears and small cob, is an extremely heavy yielder, medium as to time of ripening, with stalks 10 to 18 feet high. Rich protein content makes it most desirable for ensilage. Practically sure to ripen on good Cornland anywhere in the East in the latitude of Pennsylvania where the parent seed-stock was grown.

DIBBLE'S *West Branch* SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE CORN

DIBBLE'S *West Branch Sweepstakes Ensilage Corn*

Ten days earlier and much more desirable in every way than the old Sweepstakes Ensilage Corn. This variety is grown for us in Central Pennsylvania near Williamsport. The New York State College of Agriculture found it gave a large green tonnage and matured early enough to qualify as an excellent silage variety. It ears heavily and matures earlier than most other varieties sold under the name of Sweepstakes.

Dibble's West Branch Sweepstakes is a blend, made by crossing Lancaster Sure Crop, White Cap Yellow Dent, and a red variety of the Bloody Butcher type. The plant is a vigorous grower, 10 to 15 feet on good soil, ears 8 to 12 inches in length, with 12 to 20 rows of kernels. Cob is usually large and rather well filled at the tip. The color of kernels varies from Red to White Cap Yellow Dent.

We have been selecting for the red-kernel type and have thereby cut down materially on the percentage of white-cap yellow ears. Some ears, however, have kernels with very light-colored caps and only a tinge of red on the sides of the kernels. Others are nearly red.

Dibble's West Branch Sweepstakes is the most popular ensilage variety in all sections of New York State, except at high elevations where an earlier sort is needed.

We have bought our seed supply from you for many years and have always been satisfied 100 per cent and shall continue to order from you with complete confidence.—J. C. THOMPSON & SON, Unionville, Conn.

DIBBLE'S *Early Yellow Dent Corn*

Introduced by us thirty-eight years ago as the earliest large Yellow Dent. During that time we have tried out, tested, and inspected fields of other Early Dents and we still say that this is a most desirable ensilage variety for the eastern farmer.

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the silo by early September, but many of our customers report that it matures earlier. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of 12 acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob. Hundreds of our customers in a dozen states plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year.



STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



These black-winged robbers won't stay long in a field protected by Stanley's Crow Repellent. Not poisonous, and does not affect the corn—but the crows leave. A 60-cent can treats a bushel of seed.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 qt. | \$1.75 |
| (enough for 4 bushels of seed corn) | |
| 1 pt. | 1.00 |
| (enough for 2 bushels of seed corn) | |
| ½ pt. | .60 |
| (enough for 1 bushel of seed corn) | |



DIBBLE'S *Mammoth White Dent* CORN



SEMESAN JR.



Ethyl mercury phosphate dry disinfectant for seed corn. Controls root-rot; also for prevention of seed-rotting of early-planted corn. Generally increases stands and yields. This chemical may be applied prior to, simultaneously with, or subsequent to the addition of Crow Repellent. 1½ ounces treat 1 bushel of corn. See Special Price-List.

"ARASAN"

For Corn, Sorghums, Peanuts and most Vegetables. Usually reduces losses from seed-decay and damping-off. Two-way action: —as a disinfectant, generally destroys many surface seed-borne organisms; —as a protectant, generally protects seed against soil-borne organisms reducing seed decay. Not a mercurial.



DIBBLE'S *Mammoth White Dent* Corn

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the Northern States.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41° and during the past ten years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the Northern States to plant.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the Northern or Central States. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower, and under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White and in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it. It should be planted early because it requires a longer season than West Branch Sweepstakes.

DIBBLE'S *White Cap Yellow Dent*

An extra-early Dent variety that is desirable for a husking crop. It is especially desirable where the growing season is short and a mighty good kind for ensilage in the hill country, or on soil that is not naturally Corn-land.

DIBBLE'S *Smoky Dent*

This variety is one of the best early-maturing Corns and is very desirable for planting where the growing season is short. The stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height and the ears 8 to 10 inches in length. The grain is red with a clear white cap. In some sections of the country this variety is known as Early August or Red Robin.

DIBBLE'S *Seed Oats*

WE OFFER five outstanding varieties of Oats that have proved their worth on our Northeastern farms. Weather conditions last spring were not favorable for oat seeding in our territory and there was a very small acreage planted. While there is a much smaller supply of some varieties, we believe we have enough for our customers. You will make no mistake in sowing Dibble's Seed Oats.



DIBBLE'S SEED OATS GUARANTEE

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly re-cleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test them, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return them at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

For prices, see Special Price-List



HEAVYWEIGHT.

The Heaviest American Oat Grown

While in search of new varieties of Oats of value in the Northwest, where the best Oats are grown, we found, in Wyoming, several fields of a new variety with tall, stiff straw standing shoulder high and the heaviest American Oat grown. When these fields were threshed, the yield was over 100 bushels per acre and the weight over 45 pounds per measured bushel of pure white, thin-hulled grain. We purchased the entire lot, and from this source secured our stock seed of this, in our opinion, the heaviest and most productive American Oat. This was some twenty years ago. During that time we have distributed over 600,000 bushels to our customers, and, wherever grown, it has given wonderful yields in comparison with other varieties grown alongside: Around 100 bushels to the acre in New Jersey; 117 bushels in New England; in New York, on large areas, 80, 82, 87, 89, 92, and up to 106 bushels, where the average yield is 30 bushels; and in Ohio, crops averaging "just twice" the yield of common Oats have been reported to us by our customers.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have made wonderful yields for a large number of our customers in many states. We read of remarkable records and big yields of Oats in the western states, under irrigation, but right here, in the East, Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have produced record-breaking crops. Average weight 40 pounds per measured bushel. Use Dibble's Heavyweight Oats for your 1948 planting. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels per acre.

FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST

LENROC . . .

Lenroc is a new variety of Oat introduced by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The plant breeders at Cornell were endeavoring to produce white Oats that had the high-yielding ability of the Cornellian. This was accomplished by crossing Great American with Cornellian in 1918, and for seventeen years this Oat was tested in various localities for yield, stiffness of straw, and other desirable characteristics before it was introduced in 1935.

Lenroc is midseason in maturing and is one of the highest yielding Oats developed at Cornell. It has a large plump white kernel and all the characteristics of a desirable Oat, either for feeding or for sale. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

GOLDWIN . . .

The Goldwin Oat was developed by the Plant Breeding Department at Cornell University and a limited amount was first offered for sale in 1946. Goldwin is a high-yielding, smut-resistant variety, has a bright yellow grain with a high per cent of meat, and the straw is reasonably stiff. In various state tests it has outyielded Lenroc and Vicland. If this Oat can be planted early so as to resist rust injury, there is no variety that will give you as good a yield. The supply this year is limited. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.



Mohawk oats (on the left) standing erect and not injured by blight or rust. A good crop of heavy grain. Vicland oats (on the right) badly affected by blight and rust. A poor crop of lightweight grain.

MOHAWK

The Mohawk Oat was released by Cornell University to seed producers in 1947 and is now available to Oat growers for 1948 planting. Mohawk has exceptionally high yielding ability with high resistance to *Helminthosporium* blight and rust, which makes it a very dependable variety. Very stiff straw, early maturing, medium height, and heavy meaty kernel. A variety of wide adaptation, highly recommended for all sections of our territory. An excellent sort with which to make seedings. On fertile dairy farms where many other Oats tend to lodge, Mohawk has shown very good standability. We feel that it will replace Vicland. While there will not be enough seed for everybody this year, we urge our customers to try a few bushels. Sow 7 to 8 pecks per acre.

CLINTON . . .

The Clinton Oat was developed by the Iowa Experiment Station and like Mohawk is resistant to blight and rust. It is very similar to Mohawk in performance and adaptation. Sow 2 bushels per acre.



New Improved Ceresan. Ethyl mercury phosphate dry disinfectant for the control of seed-borne stinking smut of wheat, smuts of oats, covered smut, black loose smut and stripe of barley. One pound treats 32 bushels.

See Special Price-List

DIBBLE'S SEED BARLEY



A 30-acre field of Certified Alpha Barley on our own farms about ready for harvest.

ALPHA BARLEY

Alpha Barley originated from a cross of the Manchuria, a six-row Barley, and the Champion of Vermont, a two-row sort. It is a medium-tall, stiff-strawed, two-row variety maturing somewhat later than standard six-row types. These characteristics make it especially desirable for sowing with oats for growing a mixed grain crop. This Barley has been a consistently high-yielding variety at the Cornell Experiment Station for the past twenty-five years. It is now the leading variety in New York State. The kernels are large, plump, and heavy, and the yield of the grain excellent. Alpha Barley has yielded 70 bushels per acre on our own farms.

WONG WINTER BARLEY

Available After August 1, 1948, for Sowing in September

Wong Winter Barley is a new cross made in China by Professor Wang (pronounced Wong). It is a six-rowed Barley with short heads and grayish white kernels. Its chief merit is high yield and exceptionally stiff straw.

The Plant Breeding Department of Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca brought this Barley from China in 1934. Tests made at the Ithaca Station and on regional plots indicated the superior qualities of this new Winter Barley both in yield and stiffness of straw.

For three years the Plant Breeding Department from our State College conducted trials of Winter Barley on one of our farms and each year this new variety, Wong, surpassed all others. From their trial plots we obtained 2 bushels of seed in the fall of 1940 and planted it on 2 acres of ground. From these 2 acres, using only 1 bushel of seed per acre, we obtained 120 bushels of clean seed. Several fields were planted in the fall of 1941. These fields averaged 55 bushels of seed per acre. Our 1947 plantings are looking fine and will be available after August 1, 1948.

By all means try some of this Wong Barley, using 5 to 6 pecks per acre, and sow a little earlier than for winter wheat.

May we send you a price-list on August 1, 1948?

WISCONSIN No. 38. A Six-Row Barley

This is a new, smooth-awned variety developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a little later in maturing than most of the six-row types and has a fairly stiff straw if harvested before it is fully ripe. It matures at about the same time as Alpha and is the highest yielding smooth-awned Barley yet tested at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.

BARLEY FOR MALTING PURPOSES

Great care must be used in the handling, binning, and threshing of all Barley for malting purposes, and for this reason malting Barley commands a premium over the basic price of feed-type Barley.

Alpha Barley is not desirable for malting purposes.

The maltsters want a six-rowed Barley, and for those farmers who wish to attempt the growing of malting Barley we recommend Dibble's Wisconsin No. 38.

For September Sowing

WINTER WHEAT, BARLEY and RYE

On request we will send you a price-list on August 1 quoting seasonable seeds for August and September sowing. Indicate on order sheet if you would like this price-list or drop us a postcard about August 1. We will have available:

Yorkwin Wheat. A high-yielding white Wheat; very winter hardy and of good milling quality.

Cornell No. 595 Wheat. A new variety of white Wheat. It has very stiff straw, is very winter hardy and gives promise of replacing Yorkwin.

Nured Wheat. A new high-yielding red Wheat especially desirable for feeding.

Wong Winter Barley. A new variety. See at left for full description.

Cornell 76 Rye. Highest yielding selection from Cornell.

Rosen Rye. A variety of Russian origin.



Winter Wheat is a profitable crop on many a farm in our territory. It pays to sow good seed.

DIBBLE'S SOY BEANS

THE Soy Bean was introduced into America over 100 years ago but at first very little attention was given to it. In 1907 there were only 50,000 acres planted but since then the acreage has increased three hundred fold. No crop was ever used for so many purposes.

Eastern farmers should increase their acreage of Soy Beans because:

1. They may be sold as a cash crop or mixed with other grains raised on the farm to make a high protein dairy feed.
2. They may be grown with corn to increase the feeding value.
3. They may be used as an emergency hay crop. Soy Bean hay has a feeding value similar to alfalfa.
4. They may be cut and fed as green roughage.
5. They may be used for grass silage.
6. They may be used to plow under for green manure. Being a legume, they are one of the best plants for soil-improvement. A two-ton crop of Soy Beans adds as much nitrogen to the soil as seven tons of manure.

From hundreds of varieties that have been introduced from China, Korea and Japan, or developed in this country, only a few, on account of their earliness, are adapted to the climatic conditions of the northeastern territory.

Varieties to Use for Grain or Seed

CAYUGA. The earliest high-yielding variety recommended for grain production in New York State or in regions having a similar growing period. Planted in late May or early June this variety is ready for harvest by the middle of September. Use 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when planted in 21 to 28-inch rows or 90 to 100 pounds when drilled solid or in 14-inch rows.

SENECA. A new yellow variety, introduced in 1939 by the plant breeders at Cornell, maturing about 10 days later than Cayuga. It is taller in growth habit than the Cayuga, yields heavier, and is recommended as the most desirable variety in the longer growing season areas of New York and New England. The yellow color and higher yield make it more desirable in every way where the season is long enough. It is also useful for hay since it reaches prime condition in late August or early September. Rate of seeding is the same as the Cayuga.

EARLYANA. Earlyana is a new, early-maturing, high-yielding, high-quality Soy Bean introduced by the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. It is taller and earlier than Seneca but later than Cayuga. The threshed Beans are uniformly yellow in color, slightly oval in shape, medium in size, with a satisfactory oil content. The yield as tested by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station is equal to Seneca, and bids fair to replace it as soon as seed is available. Row planting is advisable because of the tall habit of growth resulting in a tendency to lodge when planted too thick.

Use 35 to 40 pounds per acre when planted in 21 to 28-inch rows, or 60 pounds when drilled solid or in 14-inch rows.

For Silage, Hay or Green Manure

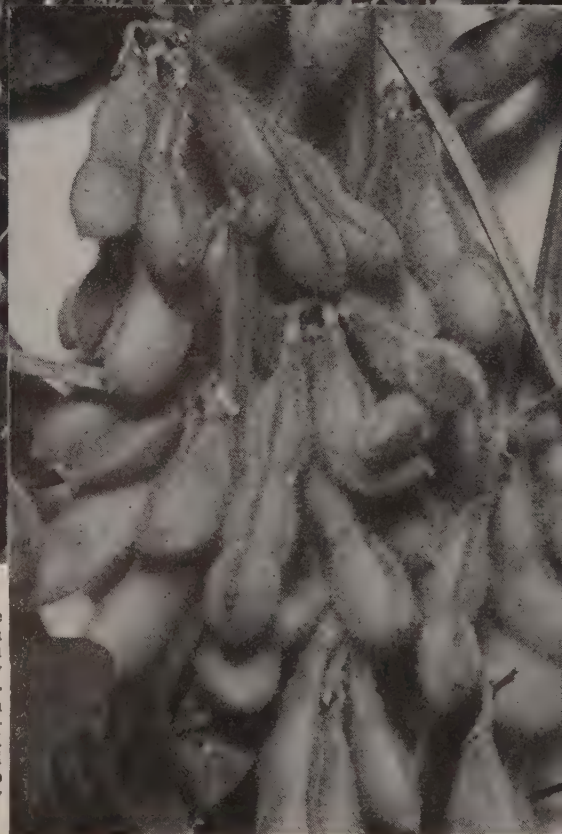
LINCOLN. A new cross between Mandarin and Manchu, maturing in about 110 days. The seed is yellow with a black scar and resembles Manchu in general habit and growth. The Lincoln Soy Bean is replacing Manchu and similar varieties in the producing areas of the United States.

For silage use 15 pounds Soy Beans and 15 pounds corn to the acre; for hay or green manure use 6 to 8 pecks if drilled solid, or 3 to 4 pecks in close rows. If used for hay, cut after pods form and before the leaves start to fall.

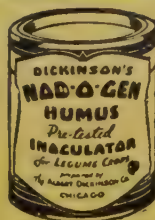
WILSON. Slightly later in maturing than Manchu and not quite as rank a grower. An excellent variety for green manure. Rate of seeding same as Manchu.



Before planting Soy Beans be sure to inoculate them with Nod-O-Gen. The little time and trifling expense involved are very much worth while when you consider the benefit inoculation brings to the soil. Nitrogen—the all-important element needed by your crops—will be replenished in your soil instead of used up when you plant inoculated Soy Beans.



DIBBLE'S NOD-O-GEN



**The Pre-Tested
INOCULATOR
for SOY BEANS**

2-bus. size. . \$0.30
5-bus. size. . .55
30-bus. size. . 3.00

DIBBLE'S CABBAGE SEED



All of our Cabbage Seed is raised by growers who specialize in the raising of superior strains. For protection against disease the seed is hot-water treated.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 85 days. This late "domestic" Cabbage is the standard variety for kraut. Grows too large for shipping trade. Heads are large, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds, round, solid, with few outer leaves, of excellent quality.

Short-Stem Danish Ballhead. 100 days. The standard variety for storing for winter use. Heads usually weigh from 4 to 6 pounds but 10-pound heads are not uncommon under good conditions. The heads are slightly flattened, ball-shaped, solid and heavy.

uniform freight-prepaid price works an injustice to the farmer within 100 miles of us, and favors the one around the extreme edge of the 300-mile circle. We will be glad, however, to make you pre-paid prices upon request. In comparing prices and quality you will find you can save money in ordering your Farm Seeds from us, and on that basis may we not have your order?

WE USE all of the experience we have accumulated in over fifty years in growing and selling Farm Seeds, to supply only those varieties, and from the proper northern sources, that will give the best results on the farms of the Middle and New England States. You will note the 300-mile circle covers most of this section and parts of Ohio, the Virginias, and Maryland. This part of the country is covered by a network of railroads, and any seeds ordered from us by freight should reach you within a week from shipment at the latest, and if by express, in a day or two at the most.

We do not prepay freight, as we have found that a

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We assume responsibility that the seeds or tubers reach the purchaser in good condition. We offer to refund the purchase price of any seeds or tubers found by tests to be unsatisfactory to you within ten days after the seeds or tubers reach you. In common with all responsible seedsmen we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or tubers we sell and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds or tubers.

We want large orders, of course, as our business is furnishing business farmers the highest grade seeds that will produce money-making crops. But no order is too small to get our most careful attention, as our experience has been, if once a farmer begins ordering his seed of us, nine times out of ten he will be a customer for life. Now, in your case, if you cannot send a large order, try a small one.

A bag of Timothy-Alsike Mixture, a bushel each of Clover and Timothy, a sack of Oats, and a couple of bushels of Seed Corn will give you a fair chance to try our Farm Seeds. If you have never grown Dibble's Russet Potatoes, include at least a sack in your order; we are sure you will thank us for the suggestion. Wherever Dibble's Russets are grown, they are not changed for any other variety.

PRICES ARE NET F.O.B. Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Bags and sacks free and not weighed in with the seed.

TERMS: Strictly cash with order, except on carload lots, when a special price will be made you delivered to your station, payable on arrival and inspection of goods.

PRICE CHANGES: As prices constantly fluctuate throughout the season, we do not print them in this Catalog but issue special price-lists giving the very lowest prices prevailing at the time. If you are not ready to order when this Catalog reaches you, write us for a new price-list when you are ready.

Prices are subject to change without notice. If lower when order is received, the difference will be refunded; if higher, you will be notified.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER • Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Money sent in any of the above ways at our risk; if you send in any other way, it is at your risk.

We will send them our Catalogues and Price-Lists at once, and we thank you in advance for your courtesy in this matter

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER

PLEASE NOTE: On August 1, 1948, we will issue a Fall Price-List quoting winter wheat, winter barley, winter rye and other seasonal seeds. A cross mark (X) in square will bring this Fall Price-List to you. ☐

DIBBLE'S SWEET CORN

WE BELIEVE that every farmer should grow Sweet Corn so that he may have it available for his table or to sell in the local market. By planting at weekly intervals you can have Corn until frost comes.

The Hybrid Sweet Corns are rapidly replacing the open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening or for home use. They are more uniform in size and give larger yields.

We offer five of the best yellow hybrids and list them in order of maturing.

Hybrid Sweet Corn

SPANCROSS.

60 days. Extra early. 23 days earlier than Golden Cross. Resistant to wilt and cold; good yielder; medium size; good quality. Recommended for the first planting.

MARCROSS.

65 days. Early. Outstanding for its large uniform ear; wilt resistant and resistant to cold. Good yielder, excellent quality for an early Corn. One of the best for early market.

CARMELCROSS.

70 days. Early midseason. Wilt resistant; excellent quality for an early Corn. Better yielder than Spancross or Marcross.

LINCOLN.

77 days. Midseason. Formerly known as Whipcross 23.39. Awarded Bronze Medal in 1941 All-America trials. A fine, big, midseason variety of uniform tall growth, large eared and of good quality.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM.

83 days. This variety has rapidly replaced open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening and home use and is by far the leading variety in cultivation today. Stalks about 6 feet tall with very uniform ears about 8 inches long. Planted at weekly intervals during May and June or even earlier if conditions permit, you will have the best of Sweet Corn throughout the season. Six to seven pounds will plant one acre.

Open-Pollinated Sweet Corn

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

The standard white variety maturing in about 95 days. It is an open-pollinated Sweet Corn, very productive and hardy. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and the stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height. While the quality of the ear for table use is not so good as the yellow hybrids, the larger ear and stalks make it the best variety to grow when maximum production is desired. It will produce the most amount of fodder, and a little Sweet Corn Fodder is always desirable. Ten to fourteen pounds will plant one acre.

SWEET CORN Garden Assortment

For the convenience of our customers who would like Corn throughout the season for their table use, we have put up a garden assortment using the five varieties listed here.

- 2 ozs. Spancross
- 4 ozs. Marcross
- 4 ozs. Carmelcross
- 4 ozs. Lincoln
- 1 lb. Golden Cross Bantam

Plant all five varieties at the first planting and then follow with Golden Bantam at weekly intervals.

See Special Price-List for prices.



Stowell's
Evergreen



Golden Cross Bantam



*"If winter comes,
can spring be far behind?"*

